

MARIN, T.

YUGO .

Distribution of metals in bauxitic oolites. H. Iveković,  
S. Težak, and T. Marin. Bull. intern. acad. yougoslave sci.  
et beaux-arts, 1954, Livre 12. Classe sci. math., phys. et  
tech., Livre 4, 89-92(1954)(in English).—See C.A. 48,  
6025g. N. Flavić

MARIN, T.

④ 20  
The distribution of metals in bauxitic oolites. H. Iveković, S. Težak, and T. Marin (Zagreb Univ., Yugoslavia). *Radovi Jugoslav. Akad. Znanosti i Umjetnosti* 296, 161-8 (1953).—Chem. analyses of 7 fractions of oolites obtained from a sample of bauxite from Drniš (Yugoslavia) indicate that linear relationships exist between their  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  or  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  contents. For calc. the approx.  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  and  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  contents of a bauxite one can use the formulas:  $\% \text{V}_2\text{O}_5 = \% \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \times 4.8 \times 10^{-2}$  and  $\% \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 = \% \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \times 5.1 \times 10^{-2}$ . There are no relationships with regard to the  $\text{MnO}$ ,  $\text{TiO}$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , and  $\text{SiO}_2$  contents. N. Plavšić

11/15/64 M

MILCU, M., Academician St.; FELDMAN, D.; DAMIAN, E.; MARIN, T.; CISMARESCU, L.

Urinary elimination of 17-ketosteroids in patients of rheumatism treated with iodized mineral water and thyroid extract. Probl. reumat., Bucur. no.5:37-39 1958.

(17-KETOSTEROIDS, in urine  
in rheum., eff. of thyroid extract & iodized mineral water  
baths)

(THYROID GLAND, extract  
eff. on 17-ketosteroids in urine in patients of rheum.)

(BALNEOLOGY, in various dis.  
rheum., iodized mineral water, eff. on 17-ketosteroids in urine)

(RHEUMATISM, urine in  
17-ketosteroids, eff. of thyroid extract & iodized mineral  
water baths)

PAVLOVIC, P.; MARIN, S.; MATEJCIC, M.

Palliative treatment of bronchial carcinoma. Tuberkuloza 17 no.1/2:  
173-176 Ja-Apr'65.

1. Iz odjela za radioterapiju, opće bolnice Sebol, Rijeka;  
iz bolnice za tuberkulozu pluća, Isicic; iz rendgen zavoda,  
opće bolnice Kucic, Rijeka.

MARIN, S.N.; ROTSHIL'D, Ye.V.

Ecological and epizootiological significance of the nocturnal  
activity of the greater gerbil (*Rhombomys opimus* Licht.).  
Zool. zhur. 40 no. 2:264-268 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Aral Sea Anti-Plague Station.

(Aral Kara-Kum—Gerbils as carriers of disease)

(Kyzyl Kum—Gerbils as carriers of disease)

(Animals, Habits and behavior of)

MARIN, S.N.; ROTSHIL'D, Ye.V.

Nocturnal activities of the greater gerbil. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol.  
65 no.5:140 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(ARAL SEA REGION--GERBILS)  
(KYZYL KUM--GERBILS)

MARIN, S. N.

"The mobility of the large sand rats as a factor in the retention of the plague infection in the focus." p. 250

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnouchagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959 Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

Aralamorskaya Antiplague Station

MARIN, S.N.

Colony of American beavers (*Caster canadensis* Kuhl.) in the U.S.S.R.  
[with English summary in insert]. Zoel.zhur.35 no.7:1064-1071 J1 '56.  
(MIRA 9:9)

1. Institut zoologii AN USSR.  
(Beavers)



MAR' IN, S.D.

Treating traumatic fistulas of the cervical section of the spine  
which affect the cerebrospinal fluid. Vop.neirokhir. 21 no.1:52-53  
Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Klinika gosptal'noy khirurgii Krasnoyarskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

(FISTULA) (SPINE—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

MAR'IN, S. D., DOCENT

Tumors

Glomus tumor under the nail. Klin.med. 30 No. 6 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress October 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

MAR<sup>t</sup>IN, S. D.

Fingers - Tumors

Glomus tumor. Khirurgia No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

Bulgaria/Military

B-555

MARIN, St., Podpolkovnik/Med Serv; author of an article  
entitled "Concerning Incidents With Electric Current  
During Physio-Therapeutic Procedures in Medical Practice."  
(Voenno Meditsinsko Delo, Sofia, May 61, pp 80-82)

24  
(1)

MARKOV, M., prof.; BERCHEV, Kr.: MARIN, St.

On mercury poisoning in therapeutic practice (A case of mercury poisoning caused by lavage of the urinary bladder). Khirurgiia, Sofia 13 no.11:965-969 '60.

1. Vissh meditsinski institut, Sofia. Katedra po sudebna meditsina  
Zav. katedrata: prof. M.Markov.  
(MERCURY toxicol)  
(BLADDER)

MARIN, S.; FRANCISKOVIC, V.; KUIS, M.; MATEJCIC, M.

Clinical and surgical evaluation of the operability of bronchial carcinoma. Tuberkuloza 17 n. 1/2:195-161 Ja-Apr'55.

1. Bolnica za tuberkulozu pluca, Icici; Kirurska klinika bolnice dr. Kucic, Rijeka; Grudno odeljenje opce bolnice, Pula; Rendgen zavod bolnice dr. Kucic, Rijeka.

MARTIN, "Metodan, dr. (1971)

Current aspects of chronic respiratory diseases. Med. glas. 13  
no.9:245-252 S 1964

MARIN, S., dr.; FRANCISKOVIC, V., dr.; MATEJCIC, M., dr.

Role of the general practitioner in the early detection of  
bronchial carcinoma. Med.Glas.17 no.11/12:433-438 N-D '63.

1. Bolnica za tuberkulozu pluca Icici, Kirursko i Rendgensko  
odjeljenje Opce bolnice "Dr Z. Kucic", Rijeka.



MARIN, S.; MESIC, J.

Bronchographic studies after pulmonary resection. Tuberkuloza  
16 no.3:289-298 My-Ag '64

1. Bolnica za tuberkulozu pluca, Icici (Ravnatelj: prim. dr.  
G. Ostojic); Institut za tuberkulozu, Golnik (Direktor: doc.  
dr. B. Fortic).

MARIN, Slobodan

A technic for taking arterial blood with Courmand's needle.  
Tuberkuloza 15 no.3:481-486 JI-D'63.

1. Bolnica za tbc pluca, Icici. Ravnatelj: prim.dr. C.Ostoic.

S

MARIN, Slobodan

Isoniazid alone therapy of post-tuberculosis pulmonary syndromes. Tuberkuloza 15 no.2:225-235 Ap-Je '63.

1. Bolnica za tbc pluca, Isici - Ravmatelj: prim. dr Cvjetko  
Ostoic.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY) (ISONIAZID)  
(THORACIC RADIOGRAPHY)

2

MARIN, Slobodan, dr.

Tuberculosis at a turning point. Med. glas. 16 no.4:152-157  
Ap '62.

1. Bolnica za tuberkulozu pluća Iolici (Ravnatelj: prim. dr.  
C. Ostoić).

(TUBERCULOSIS)

MARIN, Slobodan.....

Fenestration of the trachea and division and ligation of the bronchus  
in a patient with respiratory insufficiency. Tuberkuloza no.1:54-58  
'62.

(RESPIRATORY INSUFFICIENCY)  
(BRONCHI)

(TRACHEOSTOMY)

MARIN, Slobodan

Changing picture of pulmonary tuberculosis under the influence of chemotherapy. Tuberkuloza no.1:20-25 '62.

1. Bolnica za tbc pluća Icici (Ravnatelj:: prim. dr. C. Ostojic).  
(ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS)

YUGOSLAVIA/General Problems of Pathology. Neoplasms.

U

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 37285.

Author : Marin, S.

Inst :

Title : Cancer of the Bronchis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Orig Pub: Tuberkuloza, 1956, 8, No 6, 385-390.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

MARIN, Slobodan, Dr.

Partial relaxation of the diaphragm or pseudotumor; with report of a case. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 7 no.2-3:147-149 Mar-June 55.

1. Bolnica za tuberkulozu pluca--Icici (ravnatelj: prim. dr. Cvetko Ostojic).

(DIAPHRAGM,  
relaxation, case report)



PARIL, R.; DUB, R.

Gluing by high-frequency currents in the wood industry. Ind Lemnului  
14 no.3:81-85 Mar '63.

MARIN, R.

That we may improve the quality of barrel production. n. 387.

INDUSTRIA LEMNULUI. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Romania si Ministerul Industriei Lemnului) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 10, no. 8, Oct., 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb., 1960

UNCL.

MAFIN, R.

Protection of labor, a constant preoccupation; marginal notes upon the exchanges of experiences in labor protection the the Bacau Trust for Wood Industrialization. p.433.

INDUSTRIA LEMNULUI. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Romania si Ministerul Industriei Lemnului, Bucuresti, Rumania Vol. 8, no.11, Nov 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2 Feb. 1960

Uncl.

MARIN, R

Circles of the Scientific Association of Engineers and Technicians helping production; marginal notes on the report session of the section for syviculture wood industry in the Bacau regional branch of the aforesaid association. p. 399

INDUSTRIA LEMNULUI. (A sociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Romania si Ministerul Industriei Lemnului. Bucuresti, Rumania Vol 8, no. 10, Oct 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol 9, no.2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

MARIN, H.

That we may improve the quality of barrel production. p. 387.

INDUSTRIA LEMNULUI. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Romania si Ministerul Industriei Lemnului) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 8, No. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9 No 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

MARIN, R.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: INDUSTRIA LEMNULUI. Vol. 7, no. 10, Oct. 1958

MARIN, R. A rational organization of the process of production brings up the increase of labor productivity as well as the rentability of enterprises.  
p. 383

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,  
February 1959, Unclass.

MAR'IN, P.; POTAPOV, I.

Automation and increase in labor productivity in the oil industry.  
Sots.trud 4 no.5:69-71 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Petroleum industry--Labor productivity)  
(Automation)

MARIN, N.V. (Novosibirsk); BESHKETO, V.K., kand.tekhn.nauk (Novosibirsk);  
FLEYSHMAN, B.A., dotsent (Novosibirsk)

Important features of the preparation for mass transportation  
of grain. Zhel.dor.transp. 44 no.6:33-37 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Glavnyy inzh. gruzovoy sluzhby Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi  
(for Marin). 2. Novosibirskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodo-  
rozhnogo transporta (for Fleyshman).  
(Siberia---Grain---Transportation) (Railroads---Freight)



L 39009-66

ACC NR: AP6029593

SOURCE CODE: RU/0022/66/011/004/0190/0197

AUTHOR: Marin, Nicolae (Engineer) 10  
E

ORG: Department of Land Improvement, Higher Council of Agriculture (Consiliul Superior al Agriculturii, Departamentul imbunatatirilor funciare)

TITLE: Aspects of the construction of deep foundations of the pump stations reclamation works - open caissons

SOURCE: Hidrotehnica, gospodaria apelor, meteorologia, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 190-197

TOPIC TAGS: civil engineering, construction

ABSTRACT: Based on the experience of several hydroreclamation sites, the author proposes several measures to improve operations of this type. Organizational measures and improved methods of manufacturing and of submerging and concreteing open caissons are discussed, as well as some safety measures specific to the techniques involved. Orig. art. has: 9 figures. [Based on author's Eng. abst.]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: --Oct65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 *mlf*

UDC: 624.157.2  
*0917 2658*

L 07989-67

ACC NR: AP6009417

To integrate the above equation, all coefficients are assumed constant and the distribution of particles on the earth's surface is expressed by

$$q^* = \int_0^{\infty} K_z \frac{\partial q}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} dt.$$

The solution is given in terms of Whitaker and Gamma functions and is expanded in Taylor series around the point  $t = T$  ( $T = h/V$ ). This leads to an expression of the form

$$q^* \approx H \Gamma(2) A^{-2} \exp \left[ -d - \frac{a}{b} - bT \right] \int_0^{\infty} \exp \left[ -\frac{Bh^2}{4K_z T^2} (t - T)^2 \right] dt - \\ - H \int_0^{\infty} \exp(-C) \int_0^{t-T} F_1(t, \xi) d\xi dt.$$

The equation is then used to calculate  $K_x$  and  $K_z$  (mixing length coefficients) in terms of experimentally determined values of  $q^*$ . Several special examples are considered. The authors express their acknowledgements to A. Ya. Pressman for his remarks. This paper was presented by Academician Ye. K. Fedorov on 9 June 1965. Orig. art. has: 11 equations.

SUB CODE: 04, 20/ SUBM DATE: 20May64/ ORIG REF: 001  
Card 2/2 *gd*

L 07989-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6009417

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/006/1315/1318

AUTHORS: Petrova, G. M.; Mar'in, N. P.; Berlyand, O. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Precipitation of a cloud of interacting particles and the formation of "dust" sources as a result of atmospheric diffusion

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 6, 1966, 1315-1318

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric diffusion, atmospheric cloud, atmospheric precipitation, turbulent flow

ABSTRACT: The concentration distribution of particles in the atmosphere, interacting with precipitating clouds, is calculated analytically. Particles which form dust sources and are distinct from the clouds are described by the source term

$$Q = Q_0(t) \delta(x) \delta(y) \delta[z - h(1 - t/T)] \times U(1 - t/T)$$

To determine the particle concentration  $q$ , the following equation of turbulent mixing is solved:

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} = K_x \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial y^2} + K_z \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial z^2} - u \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial q}{\partial z} + Q$$

Card 1/2

UDC: 532.516

L 17776-66

ACC NR: AP6006659

bination processes on the assumption that the liberated energy is expended on ionization. The equation for the number of particles absorbed in a unit of time per unit of volume in the spherical coordinate system  $(r, \theta, \phi)$  shows a maximum at a certain value of the coordinate  $r$ . At values of  $r$  below the maximum, the number of absorbed particles quickly approaches zero, while at values of  $r$  above the maximum the reduction in the number of particles is somewhat slower. The index of refraction for the ionized medium is calculated on the basis of the concentration of free electrons in the cloud. A method is proposed for finding the trajectory of rays in a medium with a given index of refraction. A practical formula is given for determining the dimensions of the ionized layer above the source of radio waves which is opaque to these waves. The equations derived in this paper may be used for approximating the trajectories of radio waves in an ionized medium where the index of refraction depends on two coordinates ( $r$  and  $\theta$ ). Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 13 formulas. [14]

SUB CODE: 17.04 SUBM DATE: 22Dec64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001  
 ATD PRESS: 4208

Card 2/25

L 17776-66 EMT(d)/EMT(1)/EEC(k)-2/FCC/EWA(h) RB/GW/WS-2  
ACC NR: AP6006659 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/001/0063/0067

AUTHOR: Mar'in, N. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Propagation of radio waves in an artificially created ionized cloud in a nonhomogeneous atmosphere of the Earth

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 1, 1966, 63-67

TOPIC TAGS: radio wave propagation, ionized plasma, refractive index, ionospheric absorption

ABSTRACT: The author considers scattering of radio waves by an ionized cloud with dimensions on a scale with the reduced height of the standard atmosphere. The distribution of particles in the cloud is determined from the equation of turbulent diffusion for the nonhomogeneous atmosphere. The power evolved in a unit of volume as a result of absorption or decay of the diffusing particles is proportional to the number of absorbed particles. A formula is given for the concentration of free electrons formed during continuous action of the ionization source with regard to recombination.

UDC: 550.388.2

Card 1/2

L 10353-66

ACC NR: AP5026896

are derived. Conditions are clarified which make possible radar detection of the track; a formula is offered which determines the beam direction at which the radar detection is possible. In addition, means for calculating the effective reflecting surface of the track, for a wide function of distribution of free-electron concentration, are given. Use of the above formulas is illustrated by an example of reflection of a planar wave from the ionized track in the plane  $\xi_3 = 1$  ( $\xi_3$  is the third coordinate in the parabolic system of coordinates). Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 80 formulas.

SUB CODE: 17 / SUBM DATE: 13Jun64 / ORIG REF: 005

PC  
Card 2/2

L 10353-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c) GG/WS-2

ACC NR: AP5026896

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/65/010/010/1765/1773

AUTHOR: Mar'in, N. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Scattering electromagnetic waves by an ionized paraboloid-shape track

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 10, 1965, 1765-1773

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic wave scattering, radar detection

ABSTRACT: Assuming that the electromagnetic-wave source is situated outside the ionization source and that the latter leaves a track describable by a paraboloid of rotation, an eikonal equation  $(\nabla U)^2 = n^2$ , where  $n^2$  is the refraction factor of the ionized medium, is set up and solved; formulas for beam trajectories in the ionized track are developed. Also, formulas for evaluating the diminishing electromagnetic-energy flow due to energy absorption in the ionized-track plasma

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.396.961

L 39473-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5005340

for the above three cases of free-electron distribution. Radar applications of the problem are noted. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 68 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, ME

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 *lis*



L 39473-65 FED/FSS-2/ENT(1)/ENG(v)/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EED-2 Pm-4/Pe-5/Pao-4/  
Pae-2/Pi-4/Pj-4/Pk-4/Pl-4 GM/WS-4/WR

ACCESSION NR: AP5005340

S/0109/65/010/002/0235/0244

AUTHOR: Martin, N. P.

TITLE: Efficiency of the reflecting surface of an ionizing sphere-shaped region

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 235-244

TOPIC TAGS: radio wave reflection

ABSTRACT: The problem of reflection of a plane radio wave from a plasma sphere whose dielectric constant is determined by one coordinate  $r$  is solved by a method of geometrical optics. The dissipation of energy in the space by the plasma sphere is investigated for these cases of variation of free-electron density in the space: (a) hyperbolic law, (b) parabolic law, and (c) exponential law; at this stage, the electromagnetic-energy loss in the plasma is neglected. The reflected field strength is plotted against the angle  $\theta$  of the beam path. Formulas are also developed for electromagnetic-energy absorption by the ionized sphere

Card 1/2

L 52155-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014120

SUBMITTED: 12Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, GP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

*1303*  
Card 3/3

L 52155-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014120

$$T_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2(1-\Pi_1)(\xi_1^2-1) - \xi_1^2(\xi_1^2-1)a_1^2 - \xi_1^2d_1^2}{a^2(1-\Pi_1)(\xi_1^2-1)}}$$

$$T_{02} = \frac{a_1\xi_1}{a(1-\Pi_1)}, \quad T_{03} = \frac{a_1\xi_1}{a(1-\Pi_1)\sqrt{\xi_1^2-1}}$$

The effective reflection surface is defined by

$$d = \frac{4\pi}{\cos \alpha(T, n) \sqrt{\xi_1^2-1}}$$

which for the particular trajectory calculations can be expressed by

$$c = \frac{\xi_{10} - 1 + \frac{\sqrt{\xi_{10}^2-1}}{\xi_{10}} \int_{\xi_{10}}^{\xi_1} \frac{\xi_1 d\xi_1}{(1-\Pi_1)\sqrt{\xi_1^2-1}}}{\pi a^2}$$

For  $b^2 \rightarrow \infty$  it is shown that the reflection surface becomes equal to  $\pi$  times the principal radius of curvature of the surface. As a specific example, a solution is obtained for the plane  $\xi_3 = \xi_{30} = 1$ . Orig. art. has: 18 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

Cord 2/3

L 52155-65 EEG-4/EPT(n)-2/ENG(v)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(h)/EWT(1)/EEG(t)/EWG(m)/FCG/  
Pe-5/Pl-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Pz-6/Pap-10/Pae-2/Peb IJP(c) AT/WW/GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5014120

UR/0203/65/005/003/0568/0573  
550.388.2

AUTHOR: Martin, N. P.

TITLE: Electromagnetic wave trajectories of an ionized toroid and its effective surface reflection

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 3, 1965, 568-573

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic wave, wave trajectory, plasma, optics

ABSTRACT: The electromagnetic wave trajectories were calculated in a toroidal plasma, and the effective reflection surface of the ring determined by geometrical optics. The eikonal equation is given in toroidal coordinates

$$(\xi_1^2 - 1) \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_1} \right)^2 + (1 - \xi_2^2) \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1 - \xi_1^2}{\xi_1^2 - 1} \right) \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_3} \right)^2 = a^2 n^2(\xi_1, -\xi_2) - 1$$

To solve this equation by means of separation of variables, the following condition is introduced

$$a^2 n^2(\xi_1, -\xi_2) - 1 = \Pi_1^*(\xi_1) + \Pi_2^*(\xi_2)$$

where

$$\Pi_1^* = 0, \quad \Pi_2^* = \frac{a^4(1 - \Pi_1(\xi_1))}{\xi_1^2}$$

Using the Jacobi theorem and introducing the vector T as the tangent to the trajectory, the following two trajectory equations are obtained

Card 1/3

L 52341-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010268

SUBMITTED: 04 May 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DC, EM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

FSB v. 1, no. 7

*llc*  
Card 6/6



L 52341-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010268

trail. The propagation conditions of the diffused beams and their directions in relation to the incident beams are also determined.

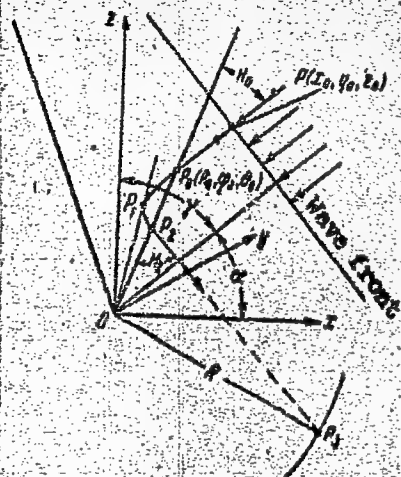
The second part of the analysis is concerned with determining the density of the energy flux associated with the beam during its passage through the ionized trail, with the conditions simplified in that energy losses inside the trail are disregarded. An attempt is made to establish a valid formula for determining the density of the energy flux through any elementary area located on a sphere the center of which coincides with the origin of the coordinates associated with the trail as described above. A direct relationship is established for a given observation point with known coordinates for the dependence of the density of the energy flux upon the angle of incidence of the illuminating beam and the geometry of the trail. The results are illustrated by an analytical determination of the diagram of a plane wave re-radiated by the trail as applied to the radar signal illumination. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 40 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 5/6

L-52341-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5010268



the origin of the coordinate system are located in the XOZ plane; the analysis is then reduced to a consideration of point  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  in the plane of the wave front (the point of intersection between the orthogonal plane and the beam). Proceeding thus, one may readily determine the coordinates of the point of intersection between the beam and the trail boundary, at which the beam enters the inhomogeneous medium inside the trail. Trajectories of beams inside the trail and the factors which cause beam deflection are analyzed in great detail. The general formulas obtained are useful for analysis of conditions occurring at various angles of incidence of the beam with respect to the trail's axis. The results are applied in determining the angles of irradiation favorable for obtaining radar returns from an ionized

Card 4/6

L 52341-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010268

The general form of the system of equations for the beam trajectories intersecting a given point  $P_0(R_0, \varphi_0, \theta_0)$  is

$$\int_{R_0}^r \frac{dr}{r \sqrt{r^2 - a_1^2}} = \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{[a_1^2 - b^2(\theta_0^2 - \theta^2)] \sin^2 \theta - a_2^2}},$$

$$\varphi - \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} \frac{a_2 d\theta}{\sin \theta \sqrt{[a_1^2 - b^2(\theta_0^2 - \theta^2)] \sin^2 \theta - a_2^2}} = \tilde{\varphi}_0,$$

where  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  are constants determined by selecting such a coordinate system that both the trail's axis and the central beam which passes through

Card 3/6



L 52341-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010268

z axis coinciding with the axis of the cone. Determination of the trajectories of the incident beams after they enter the cone is based on the assumption that electron concentration in the cone is described by

$$N(r, \varphi, \theta) = N_0 \frac{r_0^2 \theta_0^2 - \theta^2}{\theta_0^2 r^2},$$

and that the relative dielectric constant of the ionized trail can be presented by

$$\epsilon_r = 1 - \frac{4\pi e^2 N_0 (\theta_0^2 - \theta^2) r_0^2}{m(\omega^2 + \nu^2) r^2 \theta_0^2}.$$

The analysis is conducted within the accuracy limits of geometric optics, i. e., by assuming that the propagation of the beam of the electromagnetic waves in the ionized trail can be presented by a series of orthogonal equiphase planes. Mathematical analysis based on these assumptions is aimed at obtaining the system of equations for a series of beams. The constants of these equations can be selected to determine two arbitrary points intersected by a given beam or to determine the direction of a beam at a given point inside the trail.

Card 2/6

52341-65 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWA(h) Pm-4/Pn-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/

Pg-4/Pt-7/Peb/Pi-4/Pi-4 GS/LHB/WS-4

ACCESSION NR: AF5010268

UR/0203/65/005/002/0260/0268

AUTHOR: Martin, N. P.

TITLE: Diffusion of the beams of electromagnetic waves by a cone-shaped ionized trail

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 260-268

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic wave generation, electromagnetic wave phenomenon, radar signal

ABSTRACT: This paper is concerned with investigations of propagation conditions for electromagnetic beams in a cone-shaped ionized trail formed in the atmosphere by a point ionization source. For purposes of analysis, the motion of the source is disregarded, i. e., a stationary state of the cone-shaped trail is assumed. The variation in the concentration of free electrons in the trail is assumed to be proportional to  $(\theta_0^2 - \theta^2)$  (where  $\theta_0$  is a coordinate determining the trail's boundary) in its cross section and to  $r^{-2}$  along the axis of the cone. All equations are referred to a spherical coordinate system with its origin located at the top of the cone and the

Card 1/6

MAR'IN, N.P.

Diffusion of a cloud moving in a medium of variable density.  
Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 7 no. 3:97-104 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Voenno-vozdushnaya inzhenernaya akademiya im. prof. N. Ye.  
Zhukovskogo, Moskva.

MAR'IN, N.P. (Moskva)

Diffusion and absorption of particles in a medium of variable  
density. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 28 no.1:174-177 Ja-F'64.  
(MIRA 17:2)

ACCESSION NR: AP4019082

ASSOCIATION: Voenno-vozdushnaya inzhenernaya akademiya im. prof. N. Ye. Zhukovskogo, Moscow (Air Force Engineering Academy)

SUBMITTED: 22Apr63

DATE ACQ: 27Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, AI

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4019082

S/0170/64/000/003/0097/0104

AUTHOR: Mar'in, N. P.

TITLE: Diffusion of a moving cloud in a medium of variable density

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 3, 1964, 97-104

TOPIC TAGS: cloud diffusion, atmospheric diffusion

ABSTRACT: A solution was found to the problem of diffusion of a cloud moving in a medium whose density varies in accordance with the exponential law. The solution of the diffusion equation is given in the form of an integral. The function of the instantaneous point-source effect is derived for the problem in question. Analysis of approximate expressions of the function shows that the points of the cloud in which the particle concentration is maximum penetrate in due course into the denser layers of the medium. The character of the variation of lines of equal particle concentrations with time is presented. Orig. art. has 26 formulas.

Card 1/2

MAR'IN, N.P.

Properties of an artificial electron cloud created in a medium  
with variable density. Radiotekh. i elektron. 8 no.9:1587-1593  
S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Electron gas) (Radio waves)

MAR'IN, N.P.

Diffusion of a gas absorbed in a medium of variable density.  
Geomag. i aer. 3 no.4:647-656 JI-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)



SOV/109-4-1-1/30

The Joint of Two Different Planar Waveguides

23 x 10 mm. The author expresses his gratitude to Professor P. I. Kuznetsov. The paper contains 4 figures, 1 appendix and 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1956 and after revision, April 4, 1958.

Card 6/6

SOV/109-4-1-1/30

# The Joint of Two Different Planar Waveguides

transmitted fields can be expressed by Eq.(14). The amplitudes of the reflected and the transmitted transverse-magnetic fields are expressed by Eqs.(15) and (16) respectively. Eqs.(15) and (16) form a non-homogeneous infinite system of algebraic equations, from which it is possible to determine the amplitudes of the reflected and transmitted transverse-magnetic fields. Similarly, the amplitudes of the transverse-electric fields can be determined from Eqs.(13) and (14). By combining Eqs.(15) and (16) with Eqs.(6) and (8), a system of equations, expressed by formulae (17), is obtained; the coefficients  $b$  and  $a$  in these formulae are defined by Eqs.(18). Formulae (17) can be solved by the method of successive approximations. The above analytical results are employed to investigate the joint of a rectangular waveguide and a "radial" waveguide, which is shown in Fig.3b. It is shown that in this case the amplitudes of the reflected waves are expressed by Eqs.(20). The results of this calculation are given in Fig.4, which shows the value of the reflection coefficient as a function of the aperture angle of the "radial" waveguide; the crosses in Fig.4 denote the experimental points which were determined at a wavelength of 3.2 cm in a rectangular waveguide having a cross-section of

Card 5/6

SOV/109-4-1-1/30

# The Joint of Two Different Planar Waveguides

the amplitudes of the waves in both the waveguides; the sign + by these coefficients signifies that the wave propagates in the positive direction of  $\xi_1$  and  $\xi_2$  while the sign - denotes the propagation in the opposite direction; the coefficients  $\beta$  are the separation constants, while  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$  and  $i$  are positive integers from 0 to  $\infty$ . The amplitudes of the fields can be determined by employing the Lorentz lemma, which for the shaded volume of Fig. 1 or 2 can be written in the form of Eq.(9);  $\vec{H}$  and  $\vec{E}$  denote the fields in the waveguide;  $\vec{N}$  is an external normal to the surface  $S$  while  $\vec{h}$  and  $\vec{e}$  denote an auxiliary field. The choice of the auxiliary field depends on the amplitude to be determined. Thus, when determining the amplitudes  $A_m^e$  of the transverse-electric reflected waves, Eq.(9) can be written as Eq.(11). If Eqs.(2) and (1) are substituted into Eq.(11), the latter is in the form of Eq.(12), from which the amplitude is expressed by Eq.(13). Similarly, the amplitudes  $B_s^e$  of the transverse electric

Card 4/6

SOV/109-4-1-1/30

# The Joint of Two Different Planar Waveguides

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\xi}^h &= -\frac{i\omega\mu}{h_{\eta}} \frac{\partial \Pi^h}{\partial \eta} , & E_{\xi}^h &= -\frac{1}{L_{\xi}} \frac{\partial^2 \Pi^h}{\partial \xi \partial z} , \\ E_{\eta}^h &= -\frac{i\omega\mu}{h_{\xi}} \frac{\partial \Pi^h}{\partial \xi} , & E_{\eta}^h &= -\frac{1}{L_{\eta}} \frac{\partial^2 \Pi^h}{\partial \eta \partial z} , \\ E_z^h &= 0 , & H_z^h &= \frac{\partial^2 \Pi^h}{\partial z^2} + k^2 \Pi^h , \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where  $\Pi^e$  and  $\Pi^h$  are potential functions which satisfy the wave equation and the boundary condition  $E_t = 0$  at the walls of the waveguide. The boundary conditions can be written as Eqs.(3) for the transverse electric waves and as Eqs.(4) for the transverse magnetic waves where  $L$  are the Lamé coefficients. If it is assumed that the coordinate system permits the separation of variables, the potential functions can be written (5) and (6) for the left hand side waveguide. The coefficients (5) and (6). (7) and (8) represent

The Joint of Two Different Planar Waveguides

$$E_{\xi}^e = \frac{1}{h_{\xi}} \frac{\partial^2 \pi^e}{\partial \xi \partial z}$$

$$H_{\xi}^e = - \frac{i\epsilon\omega}{h_{\eta}} \frac{\partial \pi^e}{\partial \eta}$$

$$E_{\eta}^e = \frac{1}{h_{\eta}} \frac{\partial^2 \pi^e}{\partial \eta \partial z}$$

$$H_{\eta}^e = \frac{i\epsilon\omega}{h_{\xi}} \frac{\partial \pi^e}{\partial \xi}, \quad (1)$$

$$E_z^e = - \frac{\partial^2 \pi^e}{\partial z^2} + k^2 \pi^e$$

$$H_z^e = 0 ;$$

and (b) for transverse magnetic waves:

Card 2/6

SOV/109-4-1-1/30

AUTHOR: ~~Mar'in, N. P.~~

TITLE: The Joint of Two Different Planar Waveguides (O styke dvukh ploskikh raznorodnykh volnovodov)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 3-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is assumed that the joint is formed by the contact of two semi-infinite waveguides, each of which is described by a curvilinear orthogonal coordinate system,  $\xi_1, \eta_1, z$  and  $\xi_2, \eta_2, z$ , respectively. This type of joint is shown in Fig.1 or Fig.2; some special cases of the most common joints are shown in Fig.3. Since in a waveguide of constant cross-section, the solution of the Maxwell equations can be represented in the form of transverse electric and transverse magnetic waves, the projections of the electric and magnetic fields on to the coordinate axes can be described by (a) for transverse electric waves:

L 23128-66

ACC NR: AP6001568

17

A pulse ion current of 21 ma was obtained under the following conditions: accelerating voltage, 270 kv; repetition frequency, 1000 cps; h-f generator consumption, about 100 w; extracting-pulse amplitude, 11-13 kv; extraction delay, 6  $\mu$ sec; discharge-pulse time, 8  $\mu$ sec; extraction-pulse time, 1.4  $\mu$ sec; target-current time, 1  $\mu$ sec. "M. V. Sokolov took part in development and alignment; L. A. Kiseleva, L. I. Pashchenko, G. I. Abakumov, N. I. Ushakova, Ye. M. Avilova, Yu. P. Basov, and N. V. Volkov took part in designing. The authors wish to thank B. S. Novikovskiy and V. A. Romanov for their advice; and V. I. Maroke, I. S. Belomyttsev, M. V. Krivenkov, A. I. Malygin, Ye. F. Semenov, V. I. Burlaka, and L. A. Shimkevich for their help in alignment." Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 02Nov64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

PB

L 23128-66 EWT(m) DIAAP

AFC NR: AP6001568

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/006/0051/0057

AUTHOR: Serbinov, A. N.; Yakushev, V. P.; Rezvykh, K. A.; Marin, N. I.;  
Povsten', V. A.; Lutikov, V. K.; Doktorova, T. V.

ORG: Institute of Physics and Power Engineering, GKAE, Obninsk (Fiziko-  
energeticheskij institut GKAE)

TITLE: Pulsed neutron generator

19.11.65

85  
68  
B

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1965, 51-57

TOPIC TAGS: neutron generator, pulsed neutron generator, pulse generator,  
deuteron, ion source, neutron

ABSTRACT: A new pulsed neutron generator constructed for physical studies is described in detail. Deuteron pulses are generated by a h-f type ion source which has a honeycomb extraction system. Both the source and its power supply are placed under an accelerating potential of 300 kv. Vacuum in the accelerating tube,  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  to  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  torr; for an average ion current of 14  $\mu$ a at the target, the h-v source load current was 250  $\mu$ a; repetition frequency, 3-1000 cps; neutron yield intensity,  $10^{12}$  neutrons/sec in dT reaction; the highest observed target temperature, 100C.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.039.555:539.125.5



· L 11239-66

ACC NR: AP5024912

The rectifiers usually used as power supply for these pumps (type ND 10000/5000 and ANG 5000/2500) require an exorbitantly large floor space; this led to the development of a compact unipolar generator of 11 kw d.c. power (15,000 amperes, .7 volt), with liquid metal (mercury) brushes. A description and a schematic drawing of the generator is given. In tests, the generator achieved an efficiency of 76%. For smaller liquid metal flows, of several cubic centimeters per second, - helical channel conductional pumps are quite appropriate. They have been designed to deliver e.g. 2 cm<sup>3</sup>/sec. of liquid metal at 800°K, using a current of only 100 - 200 amperes. Therefore, their power requirements can be supplied by small compact rectifiers. The simplicity and reliability of these pumps recommend them for use e.g. in laboratories. Orig. art. has 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 09/ SUBM DATE: 26Jan65/

38  
Card 2/2

L 11239-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWT(w)/EWT(n)-2/EWT(v)/T-2/EWT(t)/EWT(k)/EWT(b)/  
ACC NR: AP5024912 EWA(h)/ETC(m)-6 JD/WJ/JG/EM UR/0382/65/000/003/0121/0126

AUTHOR: Avilova, E.M.; Doktorova, T.Y.; Lutikov, V.K.; Marin, N.I.; Povsten', V.A.;  
Turchin, N.M.

ORG: None

36

TITLE: Design features and test results of conductional pumps

B

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no. 3, 1965, 121-126

TOPIC TAGS: magnetohydrodynamic pump, electromagnetic pump design, unipolar generator

26, 23, 49, 55

ABSTRACT: Design features of several conductional (direct current electromagnetic induction) pumps developed by the authors are described. Results of tests and comments on actual use are also given. A unipolar direct current generator developed as a better power source for one of the pump types is also described. The larger electromagnetic induction pump operating on the principle of DC current conductance in a perpendicular steady magnetic field was designed to pump liquid metals, such as Na and the NaK alloy at temperatures of 850 - 1050°K. It delivers a metal flow of 7,000 cubic centimeters per second. The pump requires 10000 amperes at .6 volt, and has a winding of two turns of an (80x80)mm<sup>2</sup> cross-section. Details of the working section, pressure dependence upon flow at various current magnitudes, and the efficiency variation data are given. A maximum efficiency of 36% was attained at 6000 amperes and 6000 cm<sup>3</sup>/sec.

Card 1/2

UDC 538.4:621.689

MARIN, N. I.

PA 28T12

USSR/Aeronautics

Apr 1947

Airplanes - Loading

Aircraft - Construction

"Durability of Air Frames under Repeated Static Loading," N. I. Marin, 10 pp

"Tekh Voz Flota" No 5 (230)

Air frames are usually tested for durability under static loading and sturdiness under dynamic loading. The author presents mathematical formulas and graphs in connection with the question of repeated static loading of air frames under operational conditions. Several diagrams show actual tests being made on tubular parts.

BS

28T12

MARIN, N. I., GROSSMAN, Ye. V., and KELDYSH, M. V.

Vibrations in Aircraft, BNT, 1942.

SHAREN, H. I.

Prochnost' konstruktivnogo elementa pri povtornoi staticheskoi nagruke.  
(Tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, 1947, no. 5, p. 1-10, illus., tables, diagrs.)

Title tr.: Strength of the structural element under repeated static load.

TL 504. P. 1947

SC: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of  
Congress, 1955.

*MAIR, N. I.*

MARIN, N. I.

Klassifikatsiia mekhanicheskikh svoistv tverdogo tela i ikh chislennoe opredelenie. Moskva, 1932, 9 p., diagrs. (TSAGI. Trudy, no. 139)

Summary in English.

Title tr.: Classification of the mechanical properties of rigid bodies and their numerical determination.

QA911. M65 no. 139

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

AVILOVA, Ye.M.; DOKTOROVA, T.V.; LUTIKOV, V.K.; MARIN, N.I.; POVSTEN', V.A.;  
TURCHIN, N.M.

Construction features and test results of conduction pumps. Mag.  
gidr. no.3:121-126 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

MARIN, N.I.; POVSTEN', V.A.; DOKTOROVA, T.V.; AVILOVA, Ye.M.

Electromagnetic pumps for alkali metals. Atom. energ. 18 no.3:  
239-242 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:3;



L 62214-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014183

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Jul64

NO REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, NP

OTHER: 001

*llc*  
Cord 2/2

L 6, V14-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPA(sp)-2/EPF(n)-2/ENG(v)/EPR/EPA(w)-2/  
T-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2 Pd-1/Pe-5/Pe-4/Pt-7/Peb/Pi-4/Pu-4 DIAAP/LJP(c) JD/WI/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5014183

UR/0382/65/000/001/0110/0114

538.4 : 621.313.333

AUTHOR: Avilova, Ye. M.; Doktorova, T. V.; Marin, N. I.; Povsten', V. A.;  
Turchin, N. M.

TITLE: Development and exploitation of helical induction pumps

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no. 1, 1965, 110-114

TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal pump, magnetohydrodynamics, radioactive material

ABSTRACT: The development and operation of helical induction pumps with large pumping rates (from 0.4 to 150 m<sup>3</sup>/hr) is reported. The sustained operation of the Na-K pumps (also operating with Na only) in the 550°K to 680°K temperature regime was tested for 20,000 hours. Advantages and disadvantages of helical pumps are discussed. Specific units, ENIV-6 and ENIV-3 are described in detail and ENIV-3 performance is presented graphically. The largest unit ENIV-6 has a diameter of 53.7 cm and its length is 131 cm. These devices are also capable of pumping radioactive metals. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

Card 1/2

L 39719-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009113

The ENIV-3 has operated for 20,000 hr at an NaK alloy temperature of 530K. The ENIV-1 has operated for 500 hr at 525—575K (liquid K), 10 hr at 815K, and 1 hr at 900K. Work is under way on improvements of the construction characteristics of the pumps to raise the operating temperature to 825—875K and higher. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 4 figures. [PS]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, EE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3229

Card 2/27

1. 39719-65 EPP(c)/EPP(n)-2/EPR/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPA(bb)-2/ENG(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t)  
Pr-4/Pr-4/Pt-10/Pu-4 IJP(c) DM/WW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5009113

S/0089/65/018/003/0239/0242

AUTHOR: Marin, N. I.; Povsten', V. A.; Doktorova, T. V.;  
Avilova, Ye. M.

TITLE: Electromagnetic pumps for alkali metals

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 3, 1965, 239-242

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic pump, alkali metal, heat transfer agent,  
alkali metal alloy, liquid metal

ABSTRACT: Design characteristics, operating principles, and test data are presented for a series of small-size laboratory screw-type electromagnetic vertical pumps operating from a 3-phase a-c power source and intended for pumping liquid metals and alloys (K, NaK) which are used as heat transfer agents. Parameters of the following pumps of the same design but different size are given: ENIV-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, and -6, having capacities of 0.4, 2, 10, 50, 85, and 150 m<sup>3</sup>/hr; pressures of 4.7, 2.5, 6, 5, 4.5, and 6 X 10<sup>-5</sup> n/m<sup>2</sup>; and working temperatures of 725, 875, 675, 675, 675, and 775K, respectively. The first 5 pumps of this series are already in operation.

Card 1/2

AVILOVA, Ye.M.; DOKTOROVA, T.V.; MARIN, N.I.; POVSTEN', V.A.; TURCHIN, N.M.

Design and operation of helical induction pumps. Mag. gidr. no.1:110-  
114 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

ZNAMENSKIY, V.V.; RYABINKIN, L.A.; PETROV, L.V.; VARTANOV, S.P.;  
GAGEL'GANTS, A.A.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, B.V.; LOZOVSKAYA, I.F.;  
LYAKHOVITSKIY, F.M.; MAR'IN, N.I.; OSTROVSKIY, V.D.; PARIYSKAYA,  
G.N.; RIKHTER, V.I.; RUBO, V.V.; SLUTSKOVSKIY, A.I.; TARUTS,  
G.M.; TURCHANENKO, N.M.; SHMIDT, N.G.; SHNEYERSON, M.B.; GURVICH,  
I.I., red.; BORUSHKO, T.I., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Instructions for seismic prospecting]Instruktsiia po seismoraz-  
vedke. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 95 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany neдр.  
(Seismic prospecting)

MAR'IN, N.D.; VAGNER, R.I.

Use of hemithiamine-induced sleep for bronchoscopy in patients with lung cancer. Vop. onk. 11 no.12:9-14 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz II khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Rakov) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).

MAR'IN, N.D.

Separate bronchspirometry in lung cancer patients. Vop. onk.  
10 no.2:14-24 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz 2- go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.-chlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Rakov) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir.-  
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov). Adres avtora:  
Leningrad, P-129, 2-ya Berezovaya alleya, d.3, Institut onkologii  
AMN SSSR.



CEAMIS, Mihail, ing.; MARIN, Nicolae, ing.

Potentiometric determination of basicity of chrome tanning solutions. Industria usoara 10 no.6:228-230 My '63.

PAUNESCU, C., Conf.; ANTON, M., dr.; POPESCU, P., dr.; GHERASIM, I., dr.; MARIN, N.; THEODORESCU, B., prof.

Contributions to the problem of the association of subacute endocarditis with rheumatismal endocarditis. Med. intern., Bucur. 11 no. 12: 1833-1840 '59.

(ENDOCARDITIS, SUBACUTE BACTERIAL, complications)

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, complications)

LAITY, N.

Thermic treatment of the linings and segments of a steam locomotive slide valve.

2. 22 (REVISTA CAIROP TRAT) (Bucharest, Rumania) Vol. 6, no. 1, Jan. 1978

30: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (ETAT) 17 Vol. 7, No. 6, 1978

KISLITSYN, P.I. (Irkutsk); MAR'IN, M.V. (Irkutsk)

Use of humps in section stations. Zhel. dor. tranz. K' : :  
20-23 Mr '65. '65A, 21.1

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby dvizheniya Vostochno-Sibirskoy dorogi (for  
Kislitsyn). 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskoy sluzhby Vostochno-Sibirskoy dorogi (for Mar'in).

MARIN, M.

Color in industry. Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.9:100-101, p3 of cover  
S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

MARIN, Mircea, ing.

Color in industry. St si Teh Buc 14 no.12:24-26 D'62.

MARIN, Mircea, ing.

Color in industry. St si Teh Buc 14 no.12:24-26 D'62.

MARIN, M., ing.

Phototesting photographic shutters. St si Teh Buc 14 no.9:  
42-43, 44 S '62.



MARIN, Mircea  
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Engineer

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica, No 8, Aug 1961, pp 42-43.

Data: "Defects of Color Slides."

GPO 981643

MARIN, M.  
SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Engineer

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica, No 6, Jun 1961, pp 45.

Data: "Automation in Photography."

MARTIN, M.

SCHWARTZ (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Engineer

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Stinta si Tehnica, No 5, 1961, pp 44-45.

Data: "The Automation of Photography."

MARIN, Marin; PIRVU, Dumitru

We receive the Soviet People's messages with open ~~ares~~. Constr Buc 14  
no.649:1 16 Je '62.

1. Sef de dchipa de la Intreprinderea-santier de constructii litoral-  
Mamaia (for Pirvu).

ROMANIA

HERMAN, Gh.; CIULEI, I.; MARTIN, M.; DÔ-TÂT-LÔÎ; MADARAG, Elena;  
DUMITRIU-CAROL, Emilia; BALACI, P.

Bucharest, Farmacia, No 5, May 1963, pp 271-283

"Contributions to the Study of Gekko Gecko L. Extract."

MARTIN, P.

Technological training in the present state of the development of machine industry in our country.

p. 69 (Metalurgia Si Constructia De Masini. Vol. 1, no. 1, Apr. 1957. Bucharest, Rumania)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MEEA) 1. Vol. 7, no. 1, February 1958

MARIN, L.G.

Contents and preparation of the thesis "Increasing labor productivity by the utilization of hidden potentialities of production." Trudy KTIPP no.18:117-124 '57. (MIRA 13:1)  
(Russia--Economic policy) (Labor productivity)

GAK, Dmitriy Vasil'yevich [Hak, D.V.]; MARIN, L.G. [Marin, L.H.]

[Food industry of the Ukraine, 1917-1957] Kharchova  
promyslovist' Ukrainy, 1917-1957. Avtory D.V.Hak, L.H.Marin.  
Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo tekhnichnoi lit-ry, 1957. 156 p.  
(MIRA 12:6)

(Ukraine--Food industry)



RUMANIA / Farm Animals. Cattle. Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 21234

Author : Andrei, N.; Marin, L.; Popa, I.; Adochitsi, C.

Inst : Not given

Title : Investigations of the Problem of Morphologic-  
Productive Properties in Cows of the Pinzgau Breed  
at the Cotusca State Farm

Orig Pub : Probl. zootehn. si veterin., 1958, No 4, 13-21

Abstract : The Pinzgau cattle at the Cotusca State Farm has a  
well proportioned and strong body build and possesses  
a lively disposition. The cows' average milk yield  
amounts to 3165 liters, the maximum being 6157 liters.

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is slower and with higher ammonia concentration, the yield of  $\text{SiO}_2$  drops rapidly. Time is also an important factor: with 0.826% ammonia, only 25% hydrolysis was achieved in 20 minutes, and 98% in 140 minutes. Ammonia concentration should therefore be no greater than 0.9%. The more rapid hydrolysis with the same concentration of HCl is explained by the fact that it is a stronger electrolyte than ammonia. The presence of hydroxyl ions, and hence the ammonia method, is considered preferable to the presence of hydrogen ions. Orig. art. has: 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute); Dneprovskiy titano-magniyey\*y zavod (Dneprovsk Titanium-Magnesium Plant)

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2/2

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AUTHORS: Vekhov, V. A.; Dudnik, Ye. P.; Marin, K. G.

TITLE: Production of silicon dioxide by hydrolysis of tetraethoxysilane

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorg. khimii, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 530-533

TOPIC TAGS: tetraethoxysilane, hydrolysis, silicon dioxide, production, hydrolysis catalyst, reaction rate, HCl catalyst, ammonia catalyst

ABSTRACT: The hydrolysis of tetraethoxysilane in aqueous solution in the presence of a catalyst that is easily separable from the product, and the reaction rates and yields of  $\text{SiO}_2$  were investigated. On hydrolyzing with a 1% HCl solution, a 1:1 tetraethoxysilane:water ratio is optimum. Increasing HCl concentration from 0.0097 to 3.65% increases the time required to complete hydrolysis. A satisfactory white  $\text{SiO}_2$  was obtained with 0.186% HCl in 8 minutes; therefore 0.2% or stronger HCl is suggested. With ammonia, a 1:1 reactant ratio is also optimum. Reaction temperature is 30-40C to prevent excessive volatilization of the ammonia. With 0.94% ammonia, 98% hydrolysis was obtained in 55 minutes. With lesser concentrations the hydrolysis

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VEKHOV, V.A.; DUDNIK, Ye.P.; MARIN, K.G.

Preparation of silicon dioxide by hydrolysis of tetra-  
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